

way Co. v. McGinn, 114 U. S. 542; *Benson v. United States*, 114 U. S. 325; 31 Atty. Gen. 260; *State v. Corcoran*, 128 P. (2) 999.

KENTUCKY

By act of its General Assembly approved August 16, 1892 (Kentucky Acts, 1891, Ch. 92, page 227), the Commonwealth consented to the acquisition by the United States of all lands and appurtenances in the Commonwealth heretofore legally acquired and that may be hereafter legally acquired by purchase or condemnation for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings, including post offices, custom houses, and court houses; and also lands for locks, dams and canals in improving the navigation of the rivers and waters within the borders of Kentucky. This act has continued in force and now appears as Section 3.010 et seq. of Kentucky Revised Statutes 1942, wherein the Commonwealth retains jurisdiction for the execution of process issued under its authority over all lands in Kentucky heretofore or hereafter ceded to or acquired by the United States for erection or establishment of post offices, custom houses, court houses, locks, dams, canals, parks, cemeteries or forest reserves.

KENTUCKY CASES: *U. S. v. Tucker*, 122 Fed. 518; *Commonwealth v. King*, 252 Ky. 699, 68 S. W. (2) 45; *Falls City Brewing Co. v. Reeves*, 40 Fed. Sup. 35; *Radford v. Radford*, 26 Ky. L. 352, 82 S. W. 391; *Hart Coal Corp. v. Sparks*, 7 Fed. Sup. 16.

LOUISIANA

The General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, by act approved July 6, 1882 (Louisiana Act, 1882, No. 118, page 166), granted the United States the power to purchase or condemn any land in the State, not already in use for public purposes, required for custom houses, court houses, arsenals, national cemeteries or for other purposes of the Government of the United States. The act provided "that the United States may enter upon and occupy any land which may have been or may be purchased or condemned or otherwise acquired and shall have the right of exclusive jurisdiction and concurrent jurisdiction together with the state of Louisiana over such land and the structures thereon, and shall hold the same, exempt from all state, parochial, municipal or other taxation."

The foregoing act was re-enacted in substance by the act of June 20, 1892 (Louisiana Act, 1892, No. 12). However, this latter act was amended and re-enacted by the act approved July 5, 1942, Section 2 which reads as follows:

That the United States may enter upon and occupy any land in the State of Louisiana which it has heretofore acquired, or may hereafter acquire, by purchase, condemnation, lease or otherwise, required for sites for forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings, or for any other purposes of the Government of the United States, and shall have the right of exclusive jurisdiction over the property so acquired, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner or lessee thereof, for all purposes, except that the State retains the right to serve therein all civil and criminal process issuing under authority of the said State, and all lands so held and title to which is vested in the United States shall be and remain exempt from all state, parochial, municipal or other taxation, assessment or other charges which may be levied or imposed by or under authority of this State.

LOUISIANA CASES: 24 Atty. Gen. 617; *New Orleans v. United States*, 10 Pet. 660, 737; 20 Atty. Gen. 298; *Adams v. United States*, 319 U. S. 312.

MAINE

By act approved February 18, 1871 (Maine Private and Special Laws, 1871, Chap. 648, page 625), consent of the Legislature was given to the purchase by the United States of lands for the purpose of erecting light houses and other needful public buildings whatever, provided that all title papers for the same shall be recorded as in other cases in the county where the land is situated. The provisions of this act were incorporated in substance in Maine Revised Statutes, 1883, Sec. 8, Title 1, Chap. 2, effective January 1, 1884.